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Mr. Dillon's idea of including the classic orations of Story, Binney, Rawle, Waite, and Phelps was a happy one. Without intending to institute any uncomplimentary comparisons with the other addresses, it seems to us that the former are among the most valuable and important in the whole book. His introduction, also, in which he discusses Marshall's influence in establishing the constitutional authority of the Supreme Court, and the principle of nationality in the Constitution, is an important contribution to the discussion of those questions which we would not willingly lose.

The duties of the publisher and the editor have been well done. The book is handsomely gotten up, well printed, illustrated with several excellent portraits, and supplied with a table of cases cited and a copious general index. From every point of view it is worthy of a place in the private library of any American gentleman who has an interest in the history of our country during an important and interesting period of its development. C. B.

A Treatise on Commercial Paper and the Negotiable Instruments Law. By James W. Eaton and Frank B. Gilbert. Matthew Bender, Albany, N. Y. 1903. 1 Vol., pp. 767., sheep.

The appearance of a new treatise on commercial paper with special reference to the Negotiable Instruments Law is an agreeable indication of the rapid progress of that law toward universal adoption by all the states. As stated by the author the work is a general treatise on the law of commercial paper, but so treated as to lead up to, illustrate and adapt itself to the several provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Law. It commends itself to the student in law schools and to the young lawyer especially by the manner of its arrangement. The whole subject is broken up into the natural divisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act; the general topics are next fully digested in proper sub-divisions at the heads of each chapter, and the paragraphs of the text with an italicized caption follow these sub-divisions. These are not lumbering and cumbersome, but short, concise and clear, enabling the author to crowd into comparatively small space a greater amount of material in better form than is contained in some more pretentious works.

In the two appendices are given a digest of the Negotiable Instruments Law and the English Bills of Exchange Act. About these it is sufficient to say that their purpose will be heartily appreciated by the student and to this purpose they are excellently adapted. The volume is well indexed and the cases cited, numbering about seven thousand, appear to have been selected with care. The work as conceived is far from mediocre, and as executed is in pleasing contrast to the tedious, diffuse verbosity which occasionally attempts to pass under the guise of an exhaustive treatment. Many students would be glad of a set of commercial forms which are here omitted even though they added somewhat to the size of the volume. G. D. G.